

PROTECTIVE DEVICE IN A CONNECTOR ARRANGEMENT  
FOR OPTICAL FIBERS

Field of the Invention

5       The invention relates to a connector arrangement with a plug and an associated mating plug.

Background

10       In addition to connector arrangements with terminal contacts for copper wires, connectors are also known which couple optical fibers to one another. Optical fibers are often used for data transmission when large amounts of data are to be transmitted at high transmission rates or parallel transmission of data on a plurality of channels is desired. The connector arrangement couples an optical fiber and an optical element, for example a further optical fiber or a diode, to one another and conventionally consists of a plug and an associated mating plug.

15       Optical fibers are also used, for example, in motor vehicles because of their low sensitivity to interference from electromagnetic radiation. During assembly, maintenance  
20       or repair where a plug is in an unmated condition there are various protective devices which may be applied to the plug to protect the optical fibers.

25       A known protective device for a connector arrangement is, for example, a protective cap which is removed before connection of the plug to the mating plug. Removal of the cap involves an additional step in the assembly of the  
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connector arrangement and also leads to storage problems with the cap.

5 A further protective device is known from US 5,506,922 in the form of a protective flap which can be opened for connection to the optical fiber. The flap opens upon connection of the plug to the mating plug and is a complex mechanism which is susceptible to defects.

10 A further common protective device is a collar arranged about the optical fiber which protects the optical fiber and upon connection to the mating plug is connected to the optical element thereof. The collar is, however, only suitable for connecting optical fibers to one another because in the event of connection to a different optical element, the diameter of the collar is too large to obtain a protective effect. A collar can only be designed for connection to an optical element of a certain size.

#### Summary

15 An object of the present invention is to provide a simple protective device for a plug in a connector arrangement which is only infrequently susceptible to defects.

20 This and other objects are achieved by providing a plug according to the invention for a connector arrangement. The plug and an associated mating plug have a housing which has at least one axial receiver for an optical fiber and a protective device movably mounted in the housing for protecting the optical fiber. The protective device is

designed as a slide which can be moved axially to the receiver and has a through aperture for the optical fiber and/or the receiver.

The protective device can therefore be suitably displaced for a connection to the optical element of the mating plug, wherein the through aperture makes the optical fiber receiver accessible for connection. The slide is also designed simply so as to be only infrequently susceptible to defects.

The movement direction of the slide preferably corresponds to a plug-in direction in which the plug and mating plug are connected to one another, as a result of which the necessary mechanisms are simplified and therefore have fewer sources of error.

According to a preferred embodiment of the plug, in a unmated state the slide is located in a starting position in front of the front end of the receiver and in the mated state, the front end of the receiver projects through the aperture. In its starting position, the slide therefore protects the optical fiber in the receiver, but exposes it in the mated state for connection with the optical element the mating plug.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

The invention will be described in more detail hereinafter with the aid of preferred embodiments and with reference to the attached drawings:

Figure 1 is a three-dimensional view of a preferred embodiment of the plug according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a three-dimensional view the plug from Figure 1 with a slide in the plugged-in connector arrangement.

Figure 3 is a three-dimensional view of the plug from Figures 1 and 2, which shows a return device.

Figure 4 is a three-dimensional exploded drawing of a further embodiment of the plug according to the invention.

Figure 5 is a three-dimensional view of the slide from Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a three-dimensional view of the plug from Figure 4 with the plug in an unmated position.

Figure 7 is an end view of the plug from Figure 4.

Figure 8 is a section view of the plug taken along the line 8-8 of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a three-dimensional view of a mating plug for a plug according to the invention.

Figure 10 is an end view of the plug and mating plug in engagement during a mating cycle.

Figure 11 is a sectional view taken along the line 11-11 of Figure 10.

Figure 12 is an end view of the connector arrangement from Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a sectional view taken along the line 13-13 of Figure 12 illustrating detachment of the locking device during the mating cycle.

Figure 14 is an end view of the connector arrangement from Figure 9.

Figure 15 is a sectional view taken along the line 15-15 of Figure 14 showing the fully mated position.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

Figures 1 to 3 show a preferred embodiment of the invention. A plug of a connector arrangement in Figure 1 has a housing 10 which has two receivers 11 and 12 for optical fibers. A movably mounted protective device to protect the optical fibers which can be inserted into the receivers 11 and 12 is designed as a slide 20 in the housing 10. The slide 20 can be moved axially with respect to the receivers 11 and 12 and has apertures 21 and 22 for the optical fibers and/or the receivers.

The movement direction of the slide 20 corresponds to a plug-in direction in which the plug and the mating plug, not shown in this figure, are connected to one another. As Figure 1 shows, the slide 20 is arranged in its starting position in front of the front end of the receiver.

The plug housing and the slide can be made, for example, from plastic material, ceramics or metal.

Figure 2 shows the plug from Figure 1 with the slide 20 in a plugged-in or mated condition, wherein the slide 20 is moved with respect to the housing 10 and its receivers 11 and 12 projecting through the apertures 21 and 22.

Individual optical fibers or a plurality of optical fibers can be connected to a plug utilising this

arrangement. A plug which can be connected to a mating plug in which the most varied of optical elements, for example a further optical fiber, a lens, a filter, a diode or an end piece is mounted, can also be produced.

5 In order to prevent the slide 20 from being pushed unintentionally into the housing 10, a locking device is provided. As can be seen from Figures 1 and 2, the locking device is designed as a locking tongue 23 of the slide 20. A projection of the locking tongue 23 rests on a housing projection 13 to prevent movement of the slide 20 into the housing 10. The locking tongue 23 is arranged so as to extend obliquely in a direction from the slide 20 towards the outside to the housing 10, so that it can be pressed by a complimentary part of the mating plug (not shown) in the direction of the slide 20 to release the lock. In the mated state, the projection of the locking tongue 23 is arranged behind the housing projection 13, as shown in Figure 2.

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25 Figure 3 shows a further preferred embodiment of the plug. The slide 20 with its through apertures 21 and 22 is movably mounted in the housing 10. It can be returned into the starting position by a return device, designed as a catch 24, upon detachment of the connector arrangement from a correspondingly shaped part of the mating plug. The catch 24 is designed in such a way that movement of the mating plug is not hindered during connection and detachment of the connector arrangement.

Figure 4 shows a housing 10 and a slide 20 with apertures 21 and 22 for a preferred embodiment of the invention. The aperture 21 is provided for a receiver of an optical fiber. The aperture 22 on the other hand is provided for electrical, contact units. A locking projection 27 and a two-part latch 25 are also formed on the slide 20, the function of which will be described hereinafter.

The slide 20 is preferably produced as a separate part and inserted into the housing 10.

Figure 5 shows the slide 20 having an end face 210, side walls 201 to 204 and guide elements 221 to 224. In addition to the aperture 21, additional parts 25 to 28 of a locking device and a latch nose 29 are shown, the function of which will be described with reference to Figures 9 to 11.

Figure 6 shows the plug of the connector arrangement from Figure 4 in its unmated state wherein the slide 20 with its openings 21 and 22 are arranged in a starting position on the housing 10.

Figure 8 shows a sectional drawing along a section 8-8 of Figure 7 illustrating how the slide 20 is held in the housing 10. The slide 20 is locked by a housing latch 14 and a part of the latch 25 designed as a projection in the housing 10.

A mating plug for a connector arrangement with an associated plug according to Figure 6 is shown in Figure 9. The mating plug 30 comprises a receiver 31 for an optical

fiber and the optical fiber of the plug or its receiver, and a latch 32 and a projection 33. The mating plug can, in addition to the mating unit, not visible in Figure 9, for the electrical contact unit of the plug from Figure 6, be wider in design, in particular with respect to the receiver 31.

Figures 10 to 15 show sectional drawings of a mating progression of the connector arrangement with the plug, consisting of the housing 10 and the slide 20, and the mating plug 30. The states shown in the figures are assumed during connection of the mating plug 30 to the plug.

In Figure 9, the plug is attached to the mating plug 30, but the slide 20 is still locked in the housing 10. The slide 20 is blocked by its locking projection 27 with a housing projection 15.

In Figures 12 and 15 the mating plug is connected to the plug to the extent that locking is released. The movement between plug and mating plug 30 is converted via an oblique part of the latch 25 for release of the locking between the locking projection 27 and the housing projection 15. The latch 29 of the slide 20 is arranged in this state between the nose 32 and the projection 33 of the mating plug 30.

Figures 14 and 15 show the connector arrangement with plug and mating plug 30 in the mated state. The slide 20 is inserted into the housing 10 and the latch 29 is arranged in front of the projection 33. Upon a detachment of the



connector arrangement, the projection 33 and the nose 32 return the slide 20 through the latch 29 into its starting position.

The configurations and properties of the embodiments  
5 described can also be readily combined with one another.